

Teewinot

The official newspaper of Grand Teton National Park and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway

Welcome to Grand Teton National Park

Few landscapes in the world are as striking and memorable as that of Grand Teton National Park. The Teton Range, the central feature and focus of the park, draws the eyes for miles, captivating park visitors and local residents alike. For generations, the Tetons have touched all who have witnessed their beauty.

Rising abruptly from the valley floor, the Tetons offer a testament to the power and complexity of nature. The mountains, valleys, lakes, rivers, and skies are home to diverse and abundant plants and animals. People have been living in the shadow of the Teton Range for almost 11,000 years. The human history of this area is extensive, beginning with American Indian prehistoric life, to the early Euro-American explorers, and the more relatively recent frontier settlement, which left more than 300 historic structures.

This spectacular mountain range and the desire to protect it resulted in the establishment of Grand Teton National Park in 1929. Over time, through the vision and generous philanthropy of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., additional lands were added, creating the present-day park. This area continues to be protected through the combined efforts of the National Park Service, the local community, and Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem partners. Grand Teton National Park is a dynamic example of people from all walks of life working together to protect a mountain range and its surrounding landscape of natural and human communities.

Grand Teton National Park is truly a special and unique place. With thoughtful use and careful management, it can remain so for generations to come. As with other sites in the National Park System, Grand Teton preserves a piece of the natural and cultural heritage of America for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations.

While you are here, take a moment to put your cares aside, stroll through a grassy meadow, hike a park trail, sit on a quiet lakeshore, and lose yourself to the power of this place. We hope you will be refreshed and restored during your visit, and stay connected to this magnificent landscape long after you have returned home.



Mount Moran



Bison



Snowshoe Hike



Elk

Caring for the American Legacy

Grand Teton National Park is one of nearly 400 park sites administered by the National Park Service (NPS). The NPS preserves the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The NPS also cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

On August 25, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson signed the act creating the National Park Service, a new federal bureau in the Department of the Interior responsible for protecting the 40 national parks and monuments then in existence, as well as those yet to be established.

The Organic Act of August 25, 1916, states that: *“The Service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of Federal areas known as national parks, monuments and reservations – by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.”*

The National Park Service strives to meet those original goals, while filling many other roles as well: guardian of diverse cultural and recreational resources; environmental advocate; world leader in the parks and preservation community; and pioneer in the drive to protect America’s open space.


Please join us in protecting Grand Teton National Park by following park regulations and watching out for your own safety and the safety of others. Enjoy your visit.

International Visitors

Des renseignements en Français sont disponibles aux centres des visiteurs dans le parc.

Sie können Informationen auf Deutsch in den Besucherzentren bekommen.

Se puede conseguir información en Español en el Centro del Visitante.

 Accessibility information available at visitor centers and on www.nps.gov/grte

Contact Information

Grand Teton National Park’s website	www.nps.gov/grte/
EMERGENCY	911
Park Dispatch	(307) 739-3301
Visitor Information	(307) 739-3300
Weather	(307) 739-3611
Road Conditions	(307) 739-3682
Backcountry & River Information	(307) 739-3602
Climbing Information	(307) 739-3604
Continental Divide Snowmobile Trail	(307) 739-3614
TDD (Telecommunication Device for the Hearing Impaired)	(307) 739-3400

Index

Services/Activities	2
Regulations/Safety	3
Wildlife	4
Ecology	5
Fees/Park Partners	6
Yellowstone	7
Park Map	8

DATES OF OPERATION SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Winter Activities

Climbing Guides

Exum Mountain Guides
(307) 733-2297
Open year-round
www.exumguides.com

Jackson Hole
Mountain Guides
(307) 733-4979
Open year-round
www.jhmg.com

Cross Country Ski Tours

Jackson Hole
Mountain Resort
(307) 733-2292
www.jacksonhole.com

NOLS/RMB
(800) 710-6657
www.nols.edu

Rendezvous Ski Tours
(307) 353-2900
www.skithetetons.com

The Hole Hiking Experience
(866) 733-4453
www.holehike.com

Naturalist Programs

December through
March, rangers offer
guided snowshoe hikes
from the Moose Visitor
Center. Call (307) 739-3399
for more details and to
make reservations.

Winter Camping

National Park Service
campgrounds are closed
during the winter,
however primitive winter
camping is available
near the Colter Bay
visitor center for \$5.00
per night.

Visitor Centers

Moose Visitor Center
(307) 739-3399
Open year-round,
except December 25.
Features exhibits, an
introductory video, and an
extensive bookstore.
Located 12 miles north
of Jackson.

Flagg Ranch

Information Station
Open summer and mid-
winter. Closed December
25. Features book sales and
information about John D.
Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial
Parkway and the Greater
Yellowstone area. Located
16 miles north of Colter
Bay Junction.

Visitor Services

Dornans
(307) 733-2522
Open year-round
www.dornans.com

Flagg Ranch Resort
(307) 543-2861
(800) 443-2311
Mid-May – Late September
Dec. 21 – mid-March
www.flaggranch.com

Triangle X Ranch
(307) 733-2183
Dec 26 – mid-March
May – November
www.trianglex.com

Teton Weather													
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
Avg. Max. Temp. (F)	25.7	31.1	39.0	49.0	60.9	70.6	79.8	78.8	68.9	55.9	38.0	26.0	52.0
Avg. Min. Temp. (F)	1.2	3.6	11.9	22.1	30.9	37.2	41.2	39.6	32.2	23.2	13.7	1.5	21.5
Avg. Total Pre. (in.)	2.61	2.00	1.60	1.45	1.96	1.80	1.22	1.37	1.44	1.24	2.14	2.47	21.3
Avg. Total Snow (in.)	44.4	30.0	20.6	9.3	2.8	0.1	0	0	0.5	4.4	25.2	39.2	176.5
Avg. Snow Depth (in.)	28.0	34.0	32.0	13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.0	16.0	11.0



As You Drive, Keep Them Alive!

Annual Impacts of Vehicle Collisions with Wildlife:

- Personal property damage in excess of \$155,000
- Death of approximately 100 large animals

Slow Down

Save Park Wildlife

Stay Alert

2006 Winter Activities Update

SNOWMOBILING

For information about winter use in Grand Teton National Park please stop by a visitor center to speak with a ranger or visit the park’s website at <http://www.nps.gov/grte/trip/winter.htm>. For detailed information on winter use in Yellowstone, call (307) 344-7381, or visit the park’s official website at www.nps.gov/yell

SKIING AND SNOWSHOEING

From November 1 to May 1, the Teton Park Road is open for non-motorized use only from the Taggart Lake Trailhead



all the way to Signal Mountain. You can go for a cross-country ski tour or snowshoe hike along the snow-packed road to enjoy close-up views of the Teton Range or reach the Jenny Lake area (4.5 miles one way.) Other places to enjoy cross-country skiing and snowshoeing include Colter Bay, Antelope Flats Road, Taggart Lake and Flagg Ranch. A brochure and map is available at the Moose Visitor Center or the Flagg Ranch Information Station. If you plan to ski or snowshoe the Moose-Wilson Road, park at the Granite Canyon Trailhead. Parking is not available on the north end of this unplowed roadway.

SNOWSHOERS – PLEASE REMEMBER TO WALK NEXT TO SKI TRAILS, NOT ON THEM.

RANGER-LED SNOWSHOE WALKS

Rangers provide guided snowshoe walks from the Moose Visitor Center when snow conditions permit, usually late December to mid-March. Call the Moose Visitor Center at (307) 739-3399 to make reservations. Snowshoes are provided during this free activity.

PROTECT WILDLIFE

While enjoying winter activities you can expect to see bison, moose, elk, coyotes,



bald eagles, and other wildlife. Please be aware that although wildlife have adapted to the cold, the rigors of winter still pose enormous challenges. Certain areas of the park are closed during winter in order to provide critical winter range and relieve stress on the animals.

Winter closures remain in effect on the Snake River floodplain, the Buffalo Fork River floodplain, the Uhl Hill area, Willow

Flats, Kelly Hill, and Static Peak. Closures for the protection of bighorn sheep include Prospectors Mountain and Mount Hunt including peaks 10,988, 10,905, and 10,495 feet; all areas above 9,900 feet (3,000 m) and south-facing slopes on Mount Hunt above 8,580 feet (2,600 m); Banana Couloir is open. See the map on page 8 for more detailed information or stop at the visitor center and talk to a ranger.

Know Before You Go

SAFETY

- Protect yourself. Know your equipment and your capabilities and limitations.
- Never ski, snowshoe, or snowmobile alone. Let someone who remains behind know your planned destination, route, and expected time of return.
- Hypothermia is a major cause of human fatality in mountain country. When the temperature drops within the core of the body, the brain fails to function properly. Carry extra clothing and wear in time to prevent hypothermia. Never leave a member of your party alone. If someone you are with begins to act or talk abnormally, make him or her put on more clothing and drink warm liquids. Study first aid for hypothermia before your trip.
- Be prepared for sudden changes in the weather. Snow and weather conditions vary considerably from day to day. Check conditions before you venture out.
- Be alert for avalanche hazards, especially in mountain canyons and along ridge tops. Check with park rangers about current and forecasted avalanche hazard conditions.



SNOWMOBILING

Please check at the Moose Visitor Center or at the Flagg Ranch Information Station for current information on winter use before operating a snowmobile in Grand Teton National Park or the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway. For a brochure on snowmobiling in the park and parkway, go to <http://www.nps.gov/grte/trip/winter.htm>.

FIREARMS

All firearms, including state-permitted concealed weapons, are prohibited in the park and parkway – except when actively pursuing game during legal hunting seasons. Unloaded firearms may be transported in a vehicle when the weapon is cased, broken down, or rendered inoperable.

FISHING

Fishing conforms to National Park Service and Wyoming regulations. A Wyoming fishing license is required for fishing in the park and parkway. Jackson Lake is open to fishing year-round except during the spawn from October 1 – November 1. Jenny, Leigh, Phelps, and Two Ocean lakes are open year-round.

The Snake River is open November 1 – March 31 for catch and release only trout fishing; from April 1 – October 31, trout creel limits apply. From December 15 – March 31 the Snake River floodplain is closed to all entry (including fishing) from Moran to Menors Ferry near Moose to protect wildlife. Obtain fishing regulations at the Moose Visitor Center. Be careful when wearing waders in or near swift water.

PETS

During the winter, pets are not allowed off plowed roadways or parking areas, except the unplowed portions of the Teton Park and Moose-Wilson roads. Restrain pets on a leash no longer than six feet at all times. Keep pets within 50 feet of roadways; pets are not allowed on trails or in the backcountry, in boats on the Snake River, in boats on lakes other than Jackson Lake, or in visitor



centers. Pet owners are required to clean up after their animals.

FLOATING THE SNAKE RIVER

The Snake River from Moran Junction to Menors Ferry is closed to floating from December 15 – March 31. Only hand-propelled rafts, canoes, dories, and kayaks are allowed on the Snake River within the park and parkway. Register non-motorized vessels (fee charged) at the Moose Visitor Center permits desk. Check the launch site bulletin boards for current river conditions. On the surface, the Snake may not seem very powerful, but only experienced floaters should attempt this swift, cold river.

BOATING

Motor boats are allowed only on Jackson, Jenny and Phelps Lakes; there is no public access to Phelps Lake. Human-powered vessels are permitted on Jackson, Jenny, Phelps, Emma Matilda, Two Ocean, Taggart, Bradley, Bearpaw, Leigh, and String Lakes. A boat permit is required. Obtain permits and boat regulations at the Moose Visitor Center.

CLIMBING AND BACKPACKING

Permits are required for overnight backcountry trips and may be obtained at

the Moose Visitor Center. Only experienced mountaineers with ice axes and other essential equipment should travel on steep snow slopes. Weather and avalanche hazard forecasts are available at the Moose Visitor Center.

WILDLIFE

Keep a respectful distance from all animals to avoid disturbing their natural routines. Stay at least 300 feet away from large animals. Large animals are quick, powerful, and unpredictable. Getting too close can result in serious injury. Take special care to avoid encounters with bears and to help maintain their natural fear of humans.

Stay out of closed areas to protect wintering wildlife (see winter map on page 8 for closures). Do not approach wildlife to obtain photographs. Animals use roads as travel corridors. Do not chase or herd animals with your vehicle; stop your vehicle and wait until they leave the roadway.

Park regulations prohibit the feeding and harassment of wildlife. Many small animals can carry diseases and should never be touched or handled. Their natural diet assures their health and survival.

Fattening Up For Hibernation

Black and grizzly bears live throughout the park and may be active at any time of the day or night.

During fall, black and grizzly bears engage in a feeding frenzy as they fatten up in preparation for hibernation. Bears may remain active through early December and emerge from hibernation in late March. These guidelines are for your protection and for the preservation of bears, one of the true symbols of wild country.

A FED BEAR IS A DEAD BEAR

Careless food storage or feeding spells death for bears. Allowing a bear to obtain human food, even once, often results in aggressive behavior. The bear then presents a threat to human safety and must be removed or destroyed. Do not allow bears or other wildlife to obtain human food.

AVOID ENCOUNTERS

Make bears aware of your presence and avoid surprising them by making noise. Be alert and look for signs of bears in the

snow when skiing or snowshoeing. If you encounter a bear, do not run. Running may elicit attacks from otherwise non-aggressive bears and they can travel over 35 miles per hour. If the bear is unaware of you, detour quickly and quietly away. If the bear is aware of you but has not acted aggressively, back away slowly, talking in an even tone while waving your arms.

AGGRESSIVE BEARS

If a bear approaches or charges you, do not run. Do not drop your pack; it may protect your body if attacked. Bears often bluff charge, stopping before contact. Bear experts generally recommend standing still until the bear stops, then backing away slowly. Climbing trees is no protection from black bears and may not help with grizzlies either.



Black Bear

Where to Look For Wildlife

Always Keep a Safe Distance When Viewing Wildlife



Bison in Winter

Winter

SAGEBRUSH FLATS AROUND BLACKTAIL BUTTE

Near Moose. In winters with low snow accumulation, moose search for bitterbrush, a preferred food that grows with sagebrush in this area.

BUFFALO FORK MEADOWS

South of Moran Junction. Extensive willow meadows attract numerous moose and grasslands provide forage for herds of bison and elk.

GROS VENTRE ROAD

East of the park boundary. Bighorn sheep forage on windswept, south-facing slopes near Slide Lake.

CAUTION

Winter places enormous stress on wildlife. Observe animals from a distance. If you cause an animal to move, you are too close. Unnecessary movement burns precious body fat needed to survive through winter and into spring. Park regulations prohibit wildlife harassment. See page 8 for areas closed in winter to protect wildlife.

Spring and Fall

SAGEBRUSH FLATS AROUND BLACKTAIL BUTTE

East of Moose. Look for grazing bison and pronghorn, especially where grasses have grown thick after dense sagebrush stands were naturally removed by lightning caused fires – the 1994 Row Fire and 2003 Blacktail Fire.

SAWMILL PONDS

Southwest of Moose on the Moose-Wilson Road. At dusk, elk emerge from conifer forests along the hillsides west of Sawmill Ponds. Moose sometimes browse on shrubs at the water’s edge. Puddle ducks feed in the ponds.

TIMBERED ISLAND

Southeast of Jenny Lake. Elk venture from the security of this forested island surrounded by sagebrush flats to eat grasses and other herbaceous plants. Pronghorn, the fastest land mammals in North America, spend the summer browsing on sagebrush and raising their young fawns before they migrate to winter ranges south and east of the park.

JACKSON LAKE DAM

North of Signal Mountain. Canada geese,

American white pelicans, a myriad of duck species, and other water birds concentrate on either side of the dam. Occasionally peregrine falcons strafe resting ducks, while bald eagles and ospreys search for fish.

WILLOW FLATS

North of Jackson Lake Dam. Abundant willows attract moose. Grassy meadows scattered among the willow shrubs conceal grazing elk. Beavers dam creeks, forming ponds where waterfowl gather.

OXBOW BEND

West of Moran Junction. Trumpeter swans, American white pelicans, Canada geese, and a variety of ducks gather on this quiet river channel seasonally. Coyotes search the nearby meadows for small rodents. Moose browse willows growing at the water’s edge.

Elk Ecology and Management

Elk residing in Grand Teton and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway are part of the large Jackson Hole elk herd, which consists of approximately 12,000 elk. Management of this herd, including elk within the park and parkway, involves an authorized reduction program in the form of an annual hunt on park lands. The recommended population is 11,000 elk.

POPULATION REGULATION

Female elk are able to begin breeding when they are 1½ years old, but most start breeding at 2½ years of age. Females usually breed every year and have one calf per year until they die, although about 40 percent of juveniles do not survive their first year. Life expectancy for female elk averages 12 years, but some may live into their twenties. Elk have a high reproduction potential. A 10-year-old female may account for five additional living descendants, which is a five-fold increase in the population.

Winter mortality, disease, and predation contribute to elk population reduction, as does hunting. Available natural winter range is limited due to human development. The National Elk Refuge was established to protect land for winter range and can support up to 7,500 elk. In recent years about 12,000 elk have wintered on and near the refuge. About 90 percent of the Jackson



Bull Elk Bugling

Hole elk herd winters on the refuge and on three state-operated feed grounds. Some elk winter singly or in small groups scattered throughout Jackson Hole.

ELK MANAGEMENT

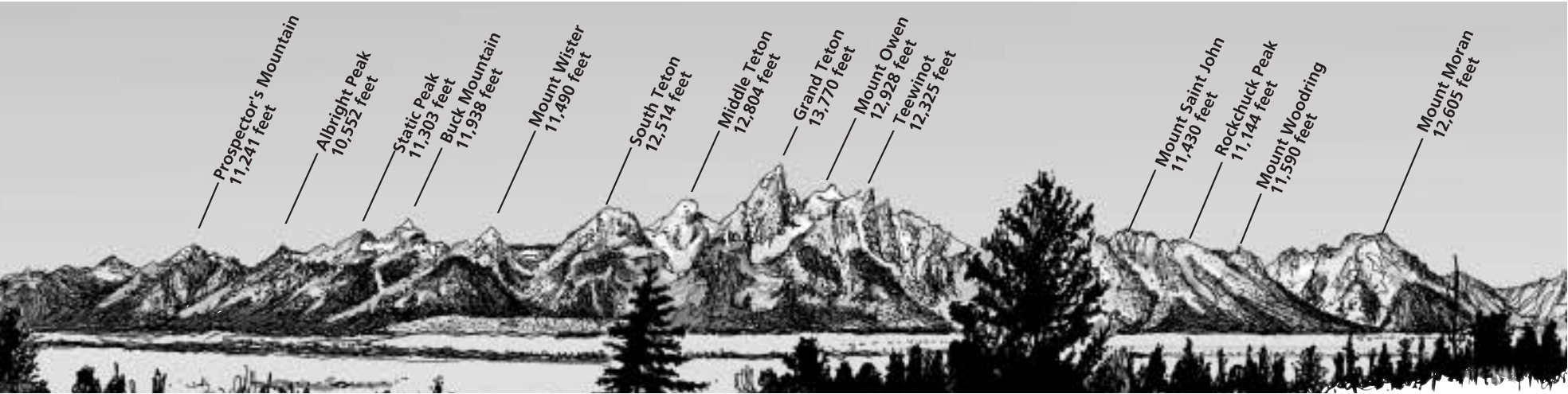
The elk population within Grand Teton National Park is jointly managed by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department and

the National Park Service. When Grand Teton National Park was expanded in 1950, Congress included a provision for managing elk numbers through an annual elk management program. This law permits selected hunters to be deputized as park rangers so that they may legally shoot elk. Hunting occurs in the park from mid-October through early December. Between Moose and Moran, all legal hunt areas are east of the Snake River. North of Moran Junction and south of Moose, hunting occurs east of Highway 89.

The Rockefeller Parkway is administered by Grand Teton National Park, but hunting regulations are established in accordance with Wyoming state law. The parkway is open for legal hunting of several species from approximately September 1 through December 31.

HIKING SAFELY

Hiking is not recommended in those parts of Grand Teton National Park and the Rockefeller Parkway that are open to legal hunting. Most of the park’s hiking trails are located in areas that are not open to hunting. Check at the Moose Visitor Center (open daily 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.) for recommended hiking trails and other details.



Reading the Landscape

The Teton Range dominates the skyline of Grand Teton National Park, attracting the attention of all who pass through Jackson Hole. The geologic events that created the dramatic scenery of Jackson Hole indirectly account for the distribution and abundance of wildlife and plants found here. Herbivores – plant-eating animals like moose, mule deer, and elk – inhabit areas where their food sources exist. Carnivores – meat-eating animals such as bears, coyotes, and weasels – follow the herbivores they prey upon.

The Tetons owe their existence to movement along a fault located on the eastern front of the range. Starting about 13 million years ago, movement along this fault, caused by massive earthquakes, occurred every several thousand years or so. The mountain block uplifted along the west side of the fault, while the valley block

dropped down on the east side of the fault. Today, the mountains rise more than a mile above Jackson Hole, with a total displacement of 30,000 feet.

As recently as 12-14,000 years ago, small mountain glaciers flowed from high elevation cirques and gouged out U-shaped canyons. Mountain glaciers spilled from the canyons to the valley floor, forming basins now filled by Leigh, Jenny, Bradley, Taggart, and Phelps lakes. Ridges of glacial debris, called moraines, surround these lakes and mark the edge of the glaciers’ flow.

While small glaciers flowed within the Teton Range, an icefield covered much of what is now Yellowstone National Park. Beginning 50,000-25,000 years ago, lobes from this icefield flowed south, gouging out the depression that Jackson Lake fills today, and carrying debris as far as Snake River

Overlook (eight miles north of Moose on Highway 26/89/191). Today, moraines support forests of lodgepole pine and other conifers. Elk and black bears seek refuge and shade in morainal forests and graze in nearby meadows during cooler parts of the day.

The southern part of Jackson Hole contains dry, poorly developed, rocky soils. As the climate warmed, glacial ice melted and broke through the moraines, flowing south through the valley and carrying away soil. Sagebrush, grasses, and wildflowers adapted to thrive in this rocky, dry landscape. Some mammals and birds favor the sagebrush flats, bison graze on grasses there, and pronghorn eat sagebrush itself. Sage grouse, large chicken-like birds, eat sagebrush leaves.

For the past 10,000 years or so, the Snake

River has cut through glacial moraines to flow through the southern end of Jackson Hole. Old river terraces paralleling today’s Snake River indicate that it once carried much more water. Cottonwood and spruce trees, home to bald eagles, grow along the Snake River. Beavers occasionally dam side channels of the Snake River, establishing ponds that Canada geese and ducks use for nesting and feeding. Moose and beavers eat willows that flourish in wetlands along the river. Willows and other wetland plants provide cover and nest sites for a multitude of songbirds.

As you explore Grand Teton National Park, read its landscape. Note the work of glaciers on the mountains and canyons, and the old river terraces carved by the Snake River. Watch for the wildlife that provides clues to the ancient processes that formed and shaped this area.

Surviving Winter

Like humans, wild animals have three main methods for adjusting to winter – they can leave by migrating, they can avoid it by hibernating, or they can live with it by confronting and adjusting to severe weather conditions.

Migration is a tactic that many animals use. More than 150 species of birds nest in the park and parkway. Most of these birds leave northwestern Wyoming before winter sets in and return in spring. American white pelicans spend winters on either coast of Mexico. Immature bald eagles head west to coastal Oregon and northern California. Many songbirds, from swallows to warblers fly to western Mexico for the winter. And hummingbirds fly to the tip of South America.

Spending the winter in the tropics conjures up images of lazing on a balmy beach. For birds, however, winter is no vacation. Birds of all sizes fuel their long distance flights by burning fat. They must store up body fat prior to migration and eat enough during travel to replenish this fat as it is burned. Travel to and from nesting areas is fraught with perils, including storms, predators, obstacles like radio towers and finding food in unfamiliar landscapes. Human alteration or destruction of habitats within migration corridors and wintering sites compounds the risks. Birds tend to be more concentrated in wintering areas, adding competition for food and living space to the problems faced by migratory birds.

Hibernation is a strategy employed by animals including bears, bats, Uinta and golden-mantled ground squirrels,

chipmunks and yellow-bellied marmots. In the fall bears put on fat by gorging on whitebark pine nuts. While bears are denning, their temperatures drop from 101°F to 86°F and their bodies slow down to reduce energy use. Even so, bears will burn 15-40% of their body fat over the winter. Bears may wake up but will not eat, urinate or defecate. Female bears give birth during hibernation.



Bears are light hibernators. However, true hibernators include bats and ground squirrels. Bats increase their body weight by 25-30% by eating insects before hibernation. During hibernation, bats lower their body temperature from 104°F to 35°F and their heart rate slows from 350 beats per minute to 24 beats per minute. Uinta ground squirrels engage in a hibernation marathon – adults hibernate as long as seven months!

Animals that confront winter have a wide variety of behavioral, morphological, and

physiological adaptations. Storing food is a common behavioral adaptation: Beavers stash twigs underwater where they will be available all winter. Red squirrels store large amounts of cones and seeds in middens and place mushrooms in tree branches to dry. Pikas, the “haymakers of the mountains,” dry grasses all summer for consumption under winter’s blanket of snow.

Morphological adaptations are related to the way an animal is built. Moose are equipped with very long legs that allow them to walk in deep snow. Their musculature allows them to lift their legs straight up out of the snow before taking another step to avoid dragging their feet through deep snow, saving them energy. Moose hairs are hollow and offer good insulation. Small mammals cannot grow the thick, heavy fur of the moose; instead, many take advantage of the insulating value of the snow itself. Once the snow cover is about eight inches deep, the temperature at

ground level becomes an almost constant 32 degrees regardless of how cold it gets aboveground. Voles remain active all winter by living under the snow where their food is still available and they can build warm nests of grass. Unfortunately for voles, weasels successfully hunt them in their own tunnels, even using the nests as sleeping quarters and lining the nest with the fur of the previous occupants.

Physiological adaptations are those that are tied to the way an animal works. Adding fat and gaining weight for hibernation is a physiological adaptation. Moose have unsaturated fats in their bodies, fats that remain supple in very cold temperatures. Without these fats, their hooves would become brittle and crack. Some insects produce glycerol, a form of sugar that resists freezing. On cold nights, chickadees enter a controlled hypothermia; lowering their body temperatures allows chickadees to save fat that would have been burned to maintain their normal high body temperature. Wolves, coyotes, and waterfowl have a built-in feature that allows them to walk through snow and stand on ice without losing too much body heat. The arteries carrying warm blood from the center of their body out to their limbs run next to the veins carrying cooled blood from their limbs back to the heart. Heat is exchanged as the warm blood becomes cooler and the cool blood becomes warmer. This “counter-current cooling system” results in the temperature of a limb being much cooler than the body and saves significant energy.

Entrance Fees 2006

All Americans support national parks through tax dollars. Congress allocates some of those tax dollars to each park area. However, costs for achieving National Park Service goals in Grand Teton and other national parks have greatly increased in recent years. Operational funding has not kept pace with escalating needs. Unfortunately, funding available through the appropriation process is sufficient only to conduct the yearly operation of the park. Money is not available for major maintenance projects involving roads, trails, facilities, and infrastructure. In 1997, Congress authorized the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program, which allowed selected national parks – including Grand Teton and Yellowstone national parks – and other federal sites to increase entrance and

other fees. The parks were authorized to keep 80% of the fees collected in the park to address the backlog of projects. In 2006, money generated through the program in Grand Teton National Park will be used for:

- On-going trail rehabilitation projects.
- Rehabilitation and improvements to wastewater treatment facilities in Colter Bay, Beaver Creek, and Flagg Ranch.
- Resurfacing roads in the north district of the park, including roads between Colter Bay and the south entrance of Yellowstone, and the Pacific Creek road.
- Replacement panels for interpretive exhibits.

Thank you for supporting the protection of America’s national parks.

Fee Schedule for Grand Teton National Park	
Winter Entrance Fees \$5 per vehicle for 1-day pass to Grand Teton National Park only \$10 per hiker, skier or biker for 7-day pass to both Grand Teton and Yellowstone national parks	
Individuals Planning to Snowmobile (Good for both Grand Teton and Yellowstone national parks) \$15 per snowmobile for a one-day pass / \$20 per snowmobile for a seven-day pass	
Individuals Planning to Ride a Snowcoach into Yellowstone \$10 per person for a one-day pass / \$15 per person for a seven-day pass For detailed information about snowmobiling reservations and fees in Yellowstone National Park visit www.TravelYellowstone.com or call (307) 344-7311.	
Golden Eagle Passport \$65 Allows entrance to most national park areas and some other federal fee areas for 12 months from purchase; non-transferable.	
National Parks Pass \$50 Allows entrance to most national park areas for 12 months from purchase; non-transferable.	
Parks Specific Pass \$40 Allows entrance to Grand Teton and Yellowstone national parks for 12 months from purchase; non-transferable.	
Golden Age Passport \$10 (one-time fee) Allows lifetime entrance to all National Park System areas to American citizens 62 years old or older; non-transferable.	
Golden Access Passport - Free Allows lifetime entrance to all National Park System areas to American citizens who can provide proof of permanent disability; non-transferable.	

Park Partners



GRAND TETON NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 170
Moose, WY 83012
(307) 739-3403
www.grandtetonpark.org

Grand Teton Natural History Association was established in 1937 as the park’s primary partner to increase public understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of Grand Teton National Park and the Greater Yellowstone area. Since that time, the Association has been aiding the interpretive, educational, and research programs of Grand Teton National Park.

The Association has grown to operate interpretive and educational bookstores in five outlets in Grand Teton National Park and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway, and several outlets in Bridger-Teton National Forest, Caribou-Targhee National Forest, and National Elk Refuge information facilities. When you make a purchase at an Association bookstore, profits are returned to the park in the form of donations to support park programs. Your purchase also supports the publication of this newspaper, books, and the free educational handouts available at visitor centers and entrance stations.

Be sure to check out the on-line bookstore at www.grandtetonpark.org for all your trip-planning needs and complete the coupon below to become a member.



GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK FOUNDATION
P.O. Box 249
Moose, WY 83012
(307) 732-0629
www.gtnpf.org

The Grand Teton National Park Foundation was established in 1997 as the only private, nonprofit organization dedicated exclusively to raising money for projects that protect, preserve, and enhance Grand Teton National Park. The foundation receives no government support and relies solely on the generous contributions of private individuals, foundations, and corporations. Philanthropy in the cause of national parks is not new. The John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway reminds us that we have the Rockefeller family to thank for a generous 32,000-acre land donation that led to today’s Grand Teton National Park.

A major fundraising effort is underway to build the new Grand Teton Discovery and Visitor Center at Moose that will replace the woefully small visitor center in use since 1961. Schematic design for the new facility has been completed and planning for construction is underway. The Grand Teton Discovery and Visitor Center will offer unparalleled opportunities for information, orientation, and education about Grand Teton National Park and the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.

If you would like to become a member of the Grand Teton National Park Foundation, or join us in the fundraising effort for the new visitor center, please fill out the coupon below and return it with your donation.



TETON SCIENCE SCHOOLS
P.O. Box 68
Kelly, WY 83011
(307) 733-4765
www.tetonscience.org

The Teton Science Schools, founded in 1967, provide and encourage experiential education in natural sciences and ecology while fostering an appreciation for conservation ethics and practices. The secluded campus, operated in cooperation with Grand Teton National Park, is located on a historic dude ranch in the park. The Greater Yellowstone region serves as the school’s outdoor classroom and model for year-round programs that offer academic, professional, and personal benefits to students of all ages.

Summer programs include two- to five-week residential field ecology and field natural history courses for high school and junior high students, and weeklong, nonresidential programs for third through eighth grades. A one-year, masters-level graduate program in environmental education and natural science is also available. This summer the Teton Science Schools are offering 37 field seminars for adults and seven seminars for families. Workshops and seminars for teachers and other professionals are also offered.



THE MURIE CENTER
P.O. Box 399
Moose, WY 83012
(307) 739-2246
www.muriecenter.org

The Murie Center is a nonprofit organization located on the historic Murie Ranch, home of famed conservationist Mardy Murie. The Murie Center’s mission is to develop new constituencies for wilderness, emphasizing the importance of human connections with nature. The center is funded entirely through the generosity of individuals and the commitment of foundations. Please call if you are interested in visiting the center or attending a seminar.



UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING NATIONAL PARK SERVICE RESEARCH CENTER
P.O. Box 3166 • Laramie, WY 82071-3166
www.uwyo.edu

The AMK Research Station is a field operation of the University of Wyoming based at the historic AMK Ranch in Grand Teton National Park. The research station facilitates research in the diverse aquatic and terrestrial environments of Grand Teton and Yellowstone national parks and the Bridger-Teton and Caribou-Targhee national forests.

We invite you to become an annual member-at-large entitled to a 15% discount on purchases at all GTNHA visitor center outlets, as well as on catalog and website orders. Many cooperating association stores nationwide offer reciprocal discounts. I would like to become a:

☐ \$25 Individual Annual Member with discount privileges

☐ \$50 Associate Annual Member with discount privileges and commemorative Grand Teton canvas bookbag

Name

Address

City

State Zip Code Phone

Date of Application Paid By ☐ Cash ☐ Check

☐ Credit Card Exp.:

Grand Teton National History Association • P.O. Box 170 • Moose, WY 83012 (307) 739-3403 • www.grandtetonpark.org

Yes! I would like to be a part of the future of Grand Teton National Park.

Name

Address

City, State, Zip

Phone Email

Please include your check made out to the Grand Teton National Park Foundation, or supply the following credit card information.

Credit Card Type ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard

Card Number Exp.:

Cardholder’s Signature

Grand Teton National Park Foundation • P.O. Box 249 • Moose, WY 83012 (307) 732-0629 • www.gtnpf.org

Contact Information

Emergency911
Visitor Information.....(307) 344-7381
Visitor Information TDD only....(307) 344-2386

Xanterra Parks & Resorts..... (307) 344-7311
Website.....www.nps.gov/yell

Yellowstone Roads

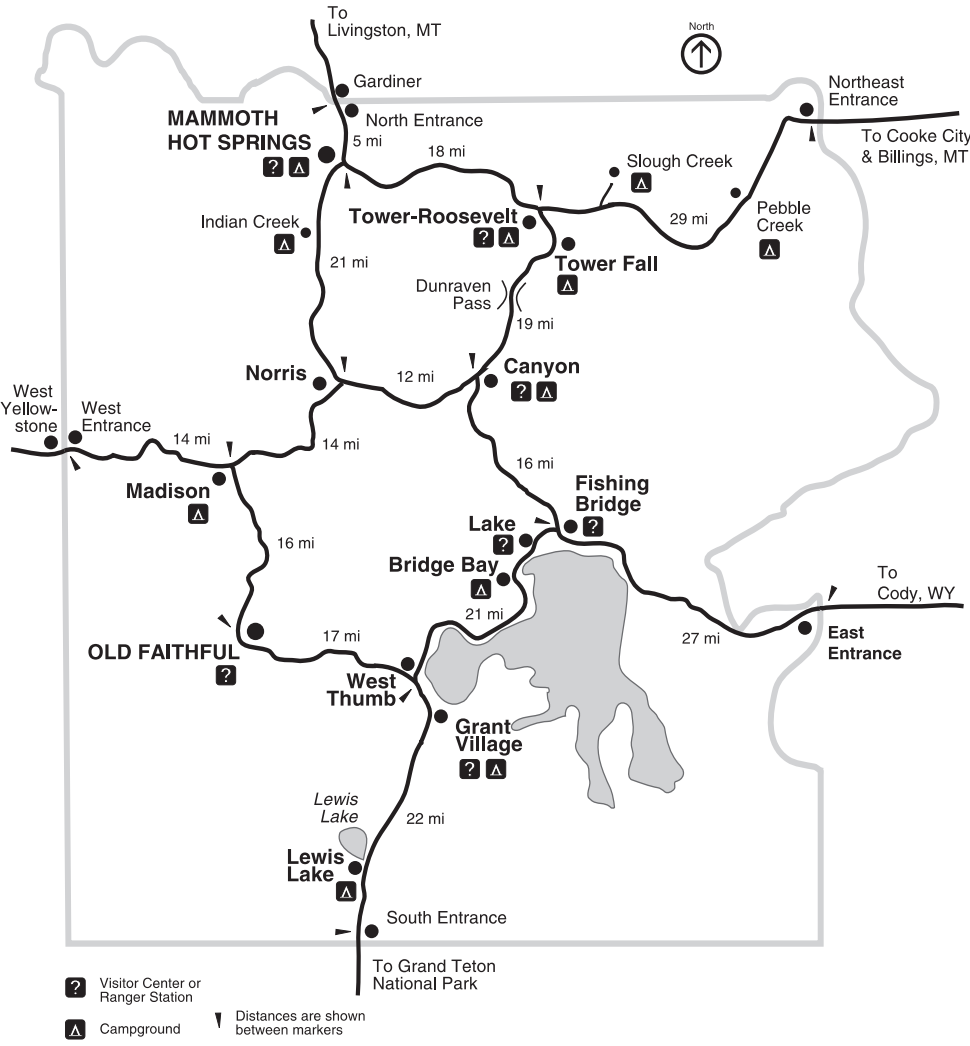
WINTER TRAVEL
Weather permitting, Yellowstone will open for oversnow vehicle travel in mid-December and close in sections beginning in March. The only park road that remains open to wheeled vehicles all winter is the road from Gardiner, Montana at the north entrance to Cooke City, Montana near the northeast entrance. Snow tires and/or chains may be required. Travel east of Cooke City, Montana is not possible during the winter season.

**TENTATIVE SPRING 2006
OPENING SCHEDULE**
Spring weather is unpredictable; roads may be closed temporarily by snow or other

weather conditions. Snow tires or chains may be required. Weather and snow conditions permitting, tentative road opening dates for automobiles are:

April 21 Mammoth to Old Faithful,
Madison Junction to West Entrance
April 21 Norris Junction to Canyon
May 5 Canyon to Lake,
Lake to East Entrance
May 12 Lake to South Entrance,
West Thumb to Old Faithful,
Tower to Tower Fall
May 26 Beartooth Highway

Closed for construction: Dunraven Pass, Chittenden Road south to Canyon.



Winter Services

Dates subject to change.

Information, publications, exhibits, movies, videos, and interpretive programs are available year-round at the Albright Visitor Center in Mammoth Hot Springs (307) 344- 2263 and at the Old Faithful Visitor Center (307) 545-2750 from December 21 – March 12. Information and publications are available at the West Yellowstone Information Center at the Yellowstone Chamber of Commerce from December 21 –March 12.

Mammoth Hotel and area services are open December 23 – March 5. Old Faithful

Snow Lodge and area services are open December 21 – March 12. Warming huts at Old Faithful, Madison Junction, Fishing Bridge, Canyon, and West Thumb are open December 21 – March 12; warming huts at Mammoth and Indian Creek are open December 23 – March 5. Snowmobile fuel is available at Old Faithful (credit card only) and Mammoth Hot Springs mid-December to mid-March. The NPS campground at Mammoth Hot Springs is open year-round, offers 85 sites and is first-come, first-served.

Spring Services

Dates subject to change. Call Xanterra Parks & Resorts at (307) 344-7311 for details.

FOOD SERVICE, STORES, AND GASOLINE
Yellowstone General Stores (groceries, souvenirs, light meals) and Yellowstone Park Service Stations generally open the same time or earlier as lodging in each area.

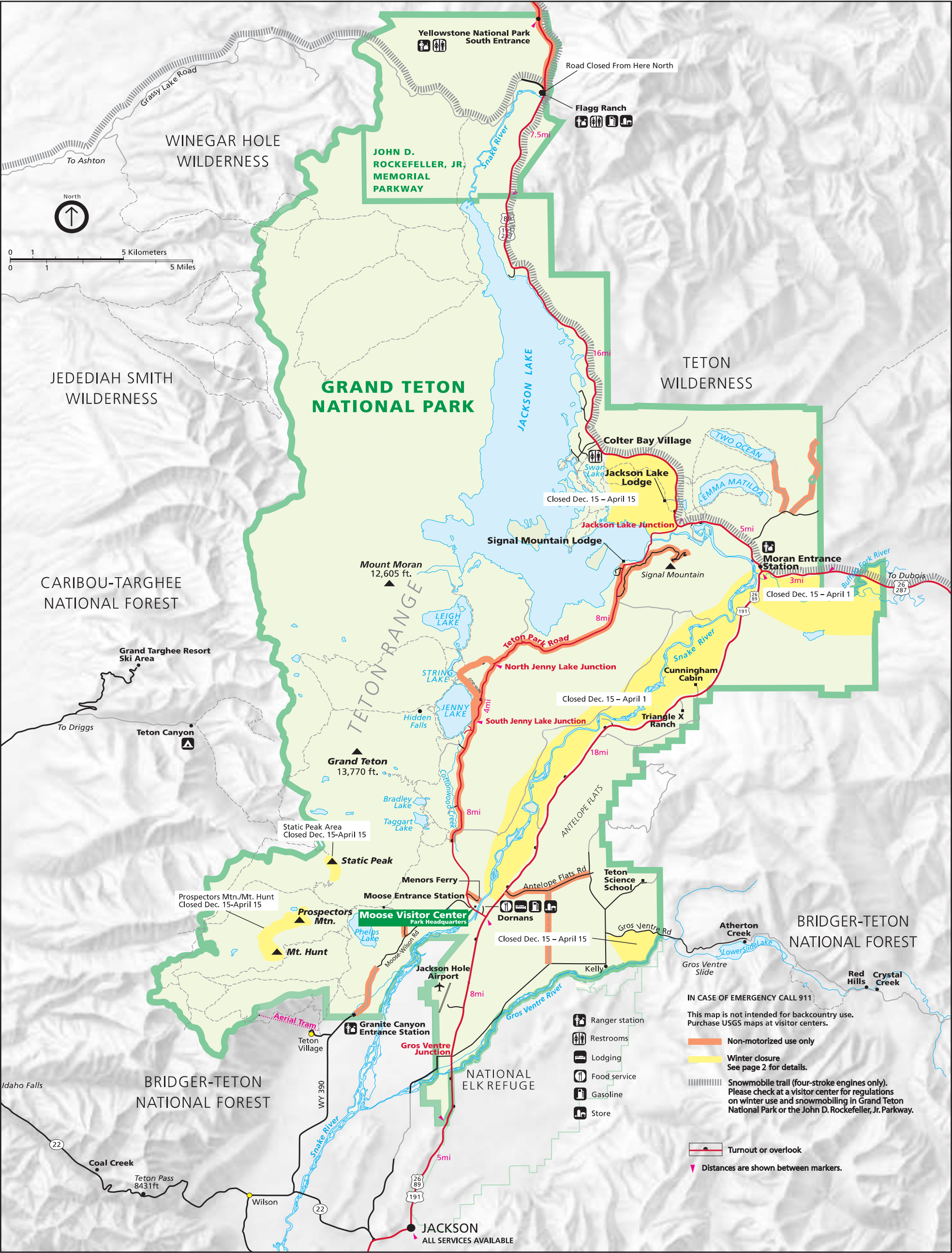
2006 OPENING DATES
All dates are tentative, no dates are confirmed as of printing.

CAMPGROUNDS
Mammothopen year-round
Madisonopen in early May
Bridge Bayopen by late May
Canyonopen by early June
Fishing Bridgeopen by late May
Norris.....open by late May
Slough Creek.....open by late May

Tower Fallopen by late May
Indian Creekopen in June
Pebble Creekopen in June
Grant Village.....open in late June
Lewis Lakeopen in June

LODGING
Old Faithful Inn June 26
Old Faithful Snow Lodge.....May 5
Old Faithful Lodge.....May 5
Grant Village.....May 26
Lake Yellowstone HotelMay 19
Lake Lodge.....June 10
Canyon LodgeJune 2
Roosevelt LodgeJune 9
Mammoth Hot Springs.....May 12





Visitor Services

The Moose Visitor Center is open daily (except December 25) from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Services include information, cross-country ski trail maps, publication sales, audio-visual programs, natural history exhibits and permits for backpacking, boating and mountaineering. Ranger-led

snowshoe hikes (snowshoes provided, reservations required) are offered from late December to mid-March. Call (307) 739-3399 to make reservations. Check at the visitor center for other ranger-led activities.

The Flagg Ranch information station is open daily late-December to mid-March. Closed December 25. Hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Services include information, cross-country ski trail maps and publication sales. Dates and times of operation are subject to change at any time.